



BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor must be put paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

and many more, to be had at the Brick Store, and at the

TURKISH ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store.

The above goods will be sold on usual accommodating terms.

Therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors, and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—17

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Residence on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Offers his services to COLLECTORS, MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS.

SALE OF PRODUCE and PURCHASE OF GOODS, which his commissions will, in cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the South, together with his thorough acquaintance of the Country Business, he hopes, he found advantage to those who may employ his services.

To Messrs
Sheldon, } Williamsburg.
Wingfield, }
Souter, }
Eds. & Ashburn, } Norfolk.
Eds. Bacon, }
1829. 17—12m

HERRINGS.

ST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I sell at the market prices.

My friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my houses, I earnestly hope, will find to give me a call this time as mine are as good as the best will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

17—12m

Charles Cushman

SPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Halifax and the neighborhood.

He may be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, professionally engaged.

20—17

ALL & PARTY.

ALL AND PARTY will be furnished at SHOCKO on the evenings of the 23rd instant.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE next session of the SCOTLAND NICK PRIVATE ACADEMY, under the direction of the Revd JOHN H. NORMENT and LADY, will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of November, and terminate on Saturday, the 27th day of February next.

In this Institution the following branches of education are taught, viz:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Geography, & Astronomy, Scholastic Composition, Rhetoric & Logic, Practical Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ancient and Modern History.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Geography, & Astronomy, Epistolary Writing, Elements of Chemistry, History of the U. States, Botany, Mythology, Jewish, Grecian, Roman & Antiquities, Epitomes of the Arts and Sciences, Classical Biography.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Music on the Piano Forte, Drawing and Painting, Muslin, Tape and Lace Work.

The system of instruction, adopted in the above institution, is such as to keep constantly in view the application of every acquirement made by the pupils. None are allowed to progress in any studies more rapidly than a perfect comprehension of its principles will admit. The discipline is precisely that of a well ordered family. Corporal punishment will never be resorted to; but whenever a scholar shall manifest, by his refractory conduct, that he is beyond the influence of affectionate reproof, his expulsion will immediately ensue.

It can hardly be necessary to state that every attention will be paid to the morals of those committed to our charge. That we will endeavor to impress permanently upon the minds of our pupils, a love of religious truth, and to induce them, by faithful culture, to "grow up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Board may still be had with Private Families in the neighborhood, at \$5 per month, and the necessary books, stationery, &c. are kept constantly on hand by a merchant in the vicinity of the Academy.

Terms as formerly, payable in advance, viz:

Literary Tuition per session \$10

Board for firewood, 5

Music, 15

Drawing and Painting, 5

Needle Work, 5

Sectional Neck, Halifax co. 5

N. C. Aug. 25, 1829. 30—3w

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

HARRY

He is a bright

black, about five

feet 10 inches high, thirty years old,

wears whiskers; has an impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at Sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON.

Sept. 1, 1829. 30—3w

ANDREW HARRIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Recently of Halifax, N. Carolina.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be entrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of drayage.

Sept. 2. 30—6m

NOTICE.

A Camp-meeting will commence at Pierce's Camp-ground, in this county, 4 miles west of Halifax town, 6 miles South of Weldon, and 3 miles from Moore's Ferry, on Friday the 2nd day of October next.

Aug. 12th 1829.

THE INDIANS.

We copy the subjoined letter of the Secretary of War to a Convention of citizens in New-York, called the Indian Board, from the Evening Post, of that city. The coalition editors, finding that the people have approved of the removal of violent and abusive opponents of the administration, as well as the ejection of defectors and cheats from office, and being at a loss for something to carp at, have pretended to be wonderfully distressed for the "poor Indians," and wootily grieved at the interference of the General Government between them and the State of Georgia. The letter of Mr. Eaton's explains the views of the President, and will be entirely satisfactory to every honest, well-meaning and unprejudiced man; arguments are clear and satisfactory, and place the subject in its proper light. — *Hall's Repub.*

Rip Post, Fri. Aug. 25, 1829.

Sir—Last evening by the steam boat Norfolk from Baltimore, your letter to the President was received at this place, with a transcript of the Constitution, relating to the Indians, recently adopted at New York by your Convention. With the course pursued at your meeting, the President is much gratified, and desires me so to declare to you. He cannot but appreciate highly the views taken by you of a course of policy, which justice to principles recognised, and humanity towards our Indian brethren, constrained him as matter of conceived duty to adopt. He regrets that so many inaccuracies, both as to object and motive, should have found a place in the public Journals of the day, evidently misrepresenting, and calculated to produce incorrect impressions. The great consolation entertained by him though, is that time will prove that his only end, and object and purpose, is to do full and impartial justice, to the extent that his official discharge of duty will sanction.

I beg leave to assure you, that nothing of a compulsory course to effect the removal of this unfortunate race of people, has ever been thought of by the President, although it has been so asserted. The considerations which controlled, in the course pursued, were such, as he really, and in fact believed, was required, as well by a regard for the just rights which the State of Georgia was authorized to assert, as from a conscientious conviction, that, by it, humanity towards the Indians would more effectually be subserved. Of this they have been assured, and in that assurance, no other disposition was had than to explain fully to them, and the country, the actual ground on which it was believed they were rightfully entitled to stand.

How can the United States Government contest with Georgia the authority to regulate her own internal affairs? If the doctrine everywhere maintained be true, that a State is sovereign, so far as by the constitution adopted it has not been parted with to the General Government, then must follow as matter of certainty, that within the limits of a State, there can be none other, than her own sovereign power, that can claim to exercise the functions of government. It is certainly contrary to every idea entertained of an independent government, for any other to assert adverse dominion and authority, within her jurisdictional limits; they are things that cannot exist together.

Between the State of Georgia and the Indian tribes within her limits, no compact or agreement was ever entered into,—who then is to yield, if it is certain in the ordinary course of exercised authority, that one or the other must? The answer heretofore presented from the Government, and which you, by your adoption have sanctioned as correct, is the only one that can be offered. Georgia, by her acknowledged confederative authority, may legally and rightfully govern and control throughout her own limits, or else our knowledge of the science and

principle of government, as they relate to our own forms, are wrong, and have been wholly misunderstood.

Sympathy indulged is a noble and generous trait of character, but it should never assume a form calculated to outrage settled principles, or to produce in the end a greater evil than it would remedy. Admit it were in the disposition of the Government at Washington to hold a course and language different from that they have heretofore employed; and to encourage the Indians to the belief, that rightfully they may remain and exercise civil government in despite of Georgia! Do those who are the advocates of such a course, and consider it reconcilable to propriety, dream of the consequences to which it would lead, or consider after what manner so strange a deed could be put in practice? Have they looked to the State of Georgia, conscious in the rectitude of her own construction of right, demanding of the United States their constitutional authority to interfere, and appealing to the States to sustain her against encroachments, which, if submitted to, might, in the end, prove destructive to the whole? If nothing else can be traced through such an appeal and in such an issue, I think the good and the humane may at least perceive that it is perilous to be discerned, and that the weak and undisciplined Indians, in such a contest, would be so utterly destroyed, that the places which now know them, would presently know them no more.

From the conversations had with the President, recently and formerly on the subject of the Indians, I am satisfied, that no man in the country entertains towards them better feelings, or has a stronger desire to see them placed in that condition, which may conduce to their advancement and happiness. But to encourage them to the idea, that within the confines of a State, they may exercise all the forms and requisites of a government, fashioned to their own condition and necessities, he does not consider can be advantageous to them, or that the exercise of such a right can properly be conceded. What would the authorities of the State of New York say to an attempt, on the part of the Six Nations to establish, within their limits, a separate and independent government; and yet their authority, to do so would be as undeniable as that of the Creeks, or the Cherokees, within the territory of Georgia, or Alabama? Would they agree, that the Indian law of retaliation on the next of kin, should be enforced for the accidental killing of one of their tribe? Or, that nothing of trade and commerce, by her citizens, should take place within their limits, except in conformity to the provisions of their municipal code? Would they assent to have their citizens rendered liable to be arraigned at the bar of an Indian court of justice, and to have meted out to them the penalties of their criminal code? It is obvious that no State of this Union would grant such authority. Concede, however, that these Indians are entitled to be considered sovereign within their own limits, and you concede every thing else as matter of consequence. Admit the principle, and all is admitted—and what then? The sword, the alone arbiter in any community, where questions of adverse sovereignty and power are to be settled, would, in the end, have to be appealed to, and when this shall be the case, the humblest prophet in our land cannot but discern what will be the result of the contest. Is it not preferable, and does not their own peace, and quiet, and happiness demand, that they should surrender, at once, such visionary opinions, and, by retiring beyond the Mississippi, place themselves where every conflict, as to state authority, will cease; and where the most enlarged and generous efforts, by a Government, will be made to improve their minds, better their condition, and aid them in their efforts of self-government?

For by a musket shot, and was severely bruised on the forehead by the stroke of a tomahawk. The Indians always consider a blow of the tomahawk across the forehead as immediate death; and it would inevitably have put a sudden end to the sufferings of the unfortunate officer, had not the cocked-hat which he wore, taken the principal weight of the stroke.

However, alone and anguished as he was, he had no hopes of life. Having resigned himself to die, he crawled, as well as he was able, to his dead companion, and opening his waistcoat, he laid his throbbing head upon his soft, warm bosom; for the sticks and stones among which he lay were torture to him.

But he was not forsaken in this trying hour, his faithful dog had not forgotten him! The officers at Fort Schuyler had already begun to entertain fears for the safety of the hunters, and were anxiously on the look-out for their return, when 'Tray' was seen issuing from the wood, panting with eagerness and fatigue.—'They are coming, for there is the dog!' was the universal exclamation. That their anxious eyes were bent towards the wood in vain; that their friends did not appear; and the spaniel, by whining, crouching, going to and fro, and looking up in the most supplicating manner, plainly indicated that some accident had befallen them.—A moment was immediately ordered to follow him. With unerring instinct the faithful creature guided them to the scene, we have just described; ever and anon returning from a rapid race to reproach their unavoidable delay. The diving was found resting on the bosom of the dead—one was committed to the earth, and the other, under the care of the surgeon, borne carefully to the fort.

Eight weeks after this, during which time the capture of Burgoyne had taken place, Gen. then Colonel Dearborn, returned from the scenes of Saratoga to Albany, where he heard the story, just as we have related it, from the lips of Capt. Gregg. The dog in the meanwhile sat gravely at his side, looking wishfully in his face, as if conscious that he was the hero of the tale. 'Well,' said Col. Dearborn, 'I cannot say I cannot be induced to part with him.'—'No,' replied the officer, 'not till I part with life; he shall never want for a friend, till my bones are in the dust.' The dog wagged his tail, put his paw on his master's foot, and nestled close to his side.

— *Four*

CAPTAIN GREGG AND HIS DOG.

When very young, I took much delight in reading an anecdote, in the American Preceptor, of a dog which saved his master's life; and one of the earliest efforts of my memory was to repeat the concluding lines:

"My dog, the truest of his kind,
With gratitude indelible my mind,
I mark his true and faithful way,
And in my service none I stray."

In after life I heard it told, with many additional and interesting particulars, by the late Gen. Dearborn; a man whose life would form half the history of his country, and whose memory was an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes.

'I was,' said he, 'personally acquainted with Capt. Gregg, and I have seen the valuable dog to which he owed his life.—Some after the British and Indians, under Gen. Leger, raised the siege of Fort Schuyler, so bravely defended by Gen. Gainsvoort, Capt. Gregg, of the New-York line, obtained permission to hunt, accompanied by a brother officer.

They were successful in the expedition, and were returning with a load of fresh provision of which the fort had a long time been destitute, when they were fired upon by an ambush of Indians.—Both the officers fell; and the Indians coming on, knocked them down with a tomahawk, and scalped them, as their manner is, when they have time, from the forehead to the back of the neck, leaving only a couple of small locks of hair by the side of the ears.

Capt. Gregg wore a club, by means of which they took off the scalp, after having passed the knife entirely round the head. In describing the operation, he said he felt as if moulden lead were poured down him.

Yet he had the hardihood to be perfectly still, suppressing even his breath, lest his enemies should discover that life was in him; and the Indians, very naturally supposing their cruel work had been fatal, departed.

After lying in this situation for some time, he felt his burning head touched gently and tenderly; and he immediately conjectured it was his favorite dog, which had accompanied him to the chase, and run away at the first approach of the Indians.

'Never,' said he, 'shall I forget how soothing the cool tongue of the faithful creature felt at that dreadful moment.'—'Supposing by the fearlessness of the animal that the Indians had gone, he raised his head with difficulty, and looked around him. His brother officer lay dead near him, and his favorite spaniel, after a few indications of anxious sympathy, disappeared in the woods.

On attempting to raise, Captain Gregg found that he was wounded near the back bone,

by a musket shot, and was severely bruised on the forehead by the stroke of a tomahawk. The Indians always consider a blow of the tomahawk across the forehead as immediate death; and it would inevitably have put a sudden end to the sufferings of the unfortunate officer, had not the cocked-hat which he wore, taken the principal weight of the stroke.

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— *Four*

One way to a Devil's Den.

The Western Intelligencer relates the story of a lady in the State of New-York, who took the following summary means to avenge the frequent insults and injuries she had received from her drunken partner. She had married him with a fair prospect of enjoying competency and happiness; but in the course of a year he had himself to a club of merry fellows, and became a toper. She bore his abuse, and even his blows for a long time, without other complaint but her tears—but at length her situation became so intolerable, that she could endure it no longer. She resolved on a desperate expedition; and on his return from the club, she approached him with strength to beat her, she put

to plan in execution. As soon as he was fast asleep, she sewed him up in a sheet with strong twine, leaving him only a little space to breathe. She then packed up her clothing, dressed her child, saddled a horse, and waited calmly for her husband to wake from his slumbers. At daylight he began to move, and noting the predicament he was in, poured forth a torrent of curses upon his wife, ordering her to release him instantly. She arose, took down a raw hide which he had often exercised upon her own person, and approaching the bed, with perfect composure, recounted the injuries he had received—the ruin he had brought upon himself and family, the patience with which he had endured her sufferings, and even declared that she then loved him as she did her own life—but she could endure his tyranny no longer—she was going to her father's house, taking nothing but her child and a few articles of clothing—before she went, however, she had a painful account to settle with him. Suspecting her intention, he promised amendment; but she commenced the work of flagellation with all the strength she could exert—he cried for mercy, and attempted to extricate himself, but his arms were too firmly pinioned—he rolled from the bed to the floor, but his wife kept the whip moving until she thought she had pretty well repaid his kindness, when she bid him good morning, took up her child, mounted her horse and rode away. She called at a neighbor's house, made known the situation of her husband, and requested that at a certain hour, he might be released, which was accordingly done. Shame and mortification overpowered his love of drink; he lived soberly for a year, when his wife consented to return to his house, and they have since lived happily and affectionately together, rearing up a numerous and well ordered family.

CAPTAIN BASIL HALL.—The Boston Palladium relates two anecdotes respecting this individual, who, though a man of talents and acquirements, was very inquisitive and often impertinent.

At the Columbian Institute Dinner Capt. Hall sat near the President, Mr. Adams, Mr. Vaughan, the very respectable representative to G. Britain in the U. States, and Col. Knapp. Capt. Hall stated, in the course of conversation, that he had learned from good authority that there were 1,200,000 paupers in the U. States. Mr. Adams expressed his disbelief of the statement, and Capt. Hall repeated that he had learned the fact from authority on which he implicitly relied. Mr. Adams appealed to Colonel Knapp for his view on the subject, as he had been on a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to investigate the subject of pauperism. Col. Knapp, after giving his views, asked Captain Hall what he understood by paupers. The Captain replied that he understood by the term those members of community who were unable to pay their debts. Then, replied Col. Knapp, the King and the Royal family of England have been paupers for a century. Mr. Vaughan pinched his countryman, and, in a whisper, begged him not to make a fool of himself by hazarding another remark.

What Stones are these? said Capt. Hall to a Pavior, who was very busy in laying curb stones on one of the side walks, leading to the Capitol, at Washington. The Pavior looked up at the inquirer, and displaying an unfavorable impression, as to his character, from the first glance at his features, deliberately determined to quiz him, instead of making a civil and

satisfactory reply. What stones are these? repeated Capt. Hall, impatiently. They are such stones, returned the Pavior, as do not cure stones. Where do you get the stones, said the Captain. At Capt. Folsom's, was the reply. Who is Capt. Folsom? Capt. Folsom is the contractor for furnishing stone. Where, said the Captain, in utter despair, does Capt. Folsom get the stones? Here the fellow, with a sly look of triumph, gravely replied, that is Capt. Folsom's look out, not mine.

We have in our possession an apple, produced on a plantation in Goosecreek, which measures twelve and three-quarter inches in circumference, and weighs fifteen and three quarter ounces. We have also no ordinary curiosity in the shape of an Irish potatoe, produced at the same place, from the body of which several stalks of grass have grown. We have seen, a Haddrell's Point, a pine tree growing out of the body of an oak—but never before such grass growing from a potatoe. Can the Beaufort Gazette beat this.

Charleston Mercury.

ANECOTE.

A full-blooded Jonathan, residing in a certain town in New England, once took it into his head to "go a courting;" he accordingly saddled the old mare, and started off to pay his devoirs to one of the buxom beauties of the neighbourhood. After "staying" with his "gal" until daylight began to streak the east, he made preparations to depart. Just as he was seating himself in the saddle, his far one, who stood in the door, (and who, by the way, marvelously fond of having "sparks") wishing to have him come again, stammered out, "I shall be at home next Sunday night Zeb." Zebadee, taking out his tobacco-box, and biting of a quid of pigtail in less than a second, honestly answered, "So shall I by gaudy!"

From the Norfolk Herald.

Precedent Hurricane.—The following account of a hurricane in Gates county, (N. C.) is communicated from a respectable source, and satisfactorily vouched for. Indeed we should otherwise have hesitated to publish it, so extraordinary are the facts which it details.

SUNBURY, Aug 18.

"During the easterly blow on Monday afternoon, Mr. Costen of our neighbourhood, witnessed one of the most awful and destructive whirlwinds, ever experienced perhaps in this part of the world. When the blow came on he was standing under a shelter adjoining a house in which there were a considerable quantity of cider, low wines, &c. and was in the act of cooping a cask. He describes the sound of the rushing whirlwind as resembling the detonation of a vast number of cannon joined in one continued roar, in its approach to the spot where he was; and fully equal to the sound was its effect on every object with which it came in contact, large trees were prostrated or twisted off at the roots in the twinkling of an eye, and fences swept from their places and whirled aloft through the air like chaff. Mr. Costen stood aghast at the approaching devastation which was literally sweeping all before it with the besom of destruction, and threatening him with utter annihilation. As his only hope of preservation he threw himself prostrate on his face, until the tornado had passed, and thus escaped its fury without a serious injury, while every object around him was swept away before it.—The shelter under which he lay was gone, and incredibly as it may appear, the still-house to which it was attached, though very strong built, and 25 feet square,

with its contents, was hurled from its foundation to a considerable distance. A label of low wines which was under the shelter, was taken up, and borne along with the blast to a distant part of the field.

The large cider trough, full of pomace and weighing about half a ton, was blown to an incredible distance—a fact which I could scarcely believe, until I saw the situation it was in after the storm was over. After it passed the distillery, the whirlwind took a southerly direction and came in contact with 4 or 5 negro houses and other buildings, all of which were demolished and their fragments scattered afar—the roof of one of them has been found something like a mile from the spot where it was taken from. It would be too tedious to mention all the particulars; how far beyond Mr. Costen's plantation the devastating effects of the storm have been traced, I have not yet learnt.—Mr. C. estimates his loss at \$800. What is perhaps as remarkable as any other fact in the case, though there were people in several of the houses demolished, not one was seriously injured. Providence, in exercising wisdom, seems to have interposed for their preservation, for it would appear almost impossible that 2 or 3 persons could be taken up and thrown to a distance of 20 yards against a paling fence, as was actually the case, without being killed. Mr. Costen bears his loss with as much resignation as any person could, and is truly grateful to "Him that directs the storm," that it is no worse."

THE INDIANS.

Milledgeville Geo. Aug. 20. The commanding officer of the Brigade of Militia in the neighborhood of Columbus, has ordered the Volunteer Company of that town into service for twenty days, to protect the citizens in the lower part of Muscogee county. The appearance of five Indians with rifles, on this side of the Chatahoochee, had occasioned some alarm—especially as the Indians, on being required to recross the river and return to their own territory, appeared reluctant to do so. They were probably on a hunting excursion, and did not like to lose their chance of killing game, which is more abundant on our side of the river than it is on theirs.—A writer in the Columbus Inquirer considers the calling out a military force on so slight an occasion, as unnecessary and improper; and we think he is probably in the right.

Recorder.

Savannah, Aug. 20.

THE INDIANS.—A correspondent at St. Mary's, under date of 23d inst. informs us that a respectable gentleman just arrived from Alachua, in Florida, brought the following information respecting a contemplated move of a part of the Creeks, of which we have hitherto had no intimation.

About the first of this month, he saw a detachment, consisting of ten Creek Indians returning from the Seminole nation, settled between that place and the Bay of Tampa. A storekeeper at Alachua, at whose house they stopped on their way to that nation, states that they told him they represented four towns among the Creeks, and that the object of their mission was, in case they were obliged to leave their own country, to obtain permission to make a residence in that.

There are now building in Philadelphia, a United States Naval Asylum, the Mint, a State Penitentiary, two spacious edifices for the literary and medical department of the University, a Hall for Medical Lectures, in Locust above Eleventh, a Hall for the society of "Old Fellows," Fifth below

Walnut, three Presbyterian Churches, besides two just completed, a German Church, and a Baptist Church will be immediately commenced, in Spruce below Fifth.

Not Gaz.

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1823

Owing to the indisposition of the Editor for several days past, the readers of the Minerva are presented with only a half sheet this week.

Large Potatoe.—A Spanish potatoe, measuring 18 inches in circumference, and twelve inches in length, and weighing about five pounds was raised by a gentleman residing in Darnley Town, in the lower part of this county.

The Slave Market at Constantinople.—I had an opportunity afforded me of seeing this horrid place, where perhaps the loveliest women in the world, are bought and sold like cattle, inspected by every scoundrel that wears a turban, and submitted to the scrutiny of every virago who affects to be a judge of slaves. Franks are not suffered to visit this bazaar; but now and then, when an opulent slave merchant falls sick, a Christian hakim, or doctor, gains admittance. The bazaar is a large quadrangular court yard, with a shed, running along, a range of narrow cells on the ground floor, and a gallery above, which surrounds the building; on the second stage, the chambers are reserved for the Greeks and the Georgians; below are the black women of Darfau, and Lebar, and the copper coloured beauties of Abyssina, the latter are remarkable for the symmetry of their features and the elegance of their forms; they commonly sell for 158 dollars, while the black women seldom brought more than eighty dollars. The poor Greek women were huddled together; I saw 7 or 8 in one cell, stretched on the floor, some dressed in the vestiges of former finery, some half naked; some of them were from Scio, others from Ipsara; they had nothing in common but despair! All of them look pale and sickly, and appeared to be pining after the homes they were never more to see again, and the friends they were to meet no more. Sick-ness and sorrow had impaired their looks, and they were spectres of beauty, and the melancholy influence of their cells, were sadly contrasted with the roars of merriment, which proceeded from the dungeons of the negro women. No scene of human wretchedness can equal this.

This girl, who might have adorned her native village, whose innocence might have been the solace of an anxious mother, and whose beauty might have been the theme of many a tongue, was here subject to the gaze of every licentious soldier who chose to examine her features or her form, on the pretence of being a buyer. I saw one poor girl of about 15, brought forth to exhibit her gait and figure to an old Turk, whose glances manifested the motives for her purchase; he twisted her elbows, he pulled her ankles, he felt her ears, examined her mouth and then her neck, and all this while the slave merchant, was extolling her shape and features, and protesting she was only turned of thirteen, that she neither snored nor started in her sleep; every respect she was warranted. I loitered about the bazaar, until I saw the bargain brought to a conclusion; the girl was bought for 280 dollars. The separation of this young creature from her companions in wretchedness, was a new scene of distress; she was as pale as death, and hardly seemed conscious of her situation, while all the other girls were hanging around her, and asking their last fare-

well. Her new master laughed at the sad parting, and pushed her before him to the outer gate; but there she stopped for a moment, and entreated permission to go back for the remainder of her Greek attire, which I dare say she prized more than any thing in the world, for probably it was all on earth that remained to her of what she brought from the home which she had forever left. The old Moslem accompanied her back, and in a few minutes I saw her returning to the gate, with a little bundle under her arm, trembling from head to foot and weeping bitterly.—MADON'S TRAVELS.

The President has ordered a thousand stand of arms to be forwarded to Fort Mitchell for the use of the frontiers.—Last Wednesday a company of 30 or 40 regulars passed through this town on their way to the Agency. The commander stated that additional force would be ordered to that place from Pendleton, S. C. and also from Charleston.—Columbian Enquirer.

A few evenings since, at 8 o'clock, a gentleman was stepping on shore from one of the North River steam boats, with a bundle of money in each hand when encountering a lady about going on shore also, he thrust one parcel into his pocket, in order to render her some assistance. But an instant had elapsed when returning his hand for the money—it was gone.—"I am robbed," he exclaimed. "There goes the scoundrel," said another gentleman, and gave chase. The thief finding the pursuit gaining upon him threw the bundle into the deck, when it floated under the pier and was taken up at the adjoining slip. It contained \$2,000.

Journal of Com.

Chimneys were scarcely known in England in the year 1200, one only being allowed in a religious house, one in a manner house and one in the great hall of a castle, or lord's house—but in other houses, they had nothing but what was called Rere Dasse, where their food was dressed where they dined, and the smoke found its way out as it could. In King Henry the Eighth's time, the University of Oxford had no fire allowed—for it is mentioned, that after the Students had supped, which took place at 8 o'clock they went again to their studies till nine, and then, in the winter, they having no fire, they were obliged to take a good run for half an hour, to get heat in their feet before they went to bed.

HORRID MURDER.

A drove of Negroes from the eastern part of this State, passed through here on the 9th inst. Within the last few days, we have gathered the following particulars of the murder of two young men in the employ of the owners of the drove. From the reports which have reached this place, it appears that in passing from Greensburg to Paris, Ky., Mr. Gordon, one of the owners, discharged a pistol at a Rat snake, which the Negroes understood as a signal; six of them having previously procured a file, freed themselves from their irons, and dragged him from his horse; he immediately gave the alarm to Mr. Allen and another gentleman, whose name we have not learned, but believe to be Anderson, who were in advance with the waggon. They came to the rescue of Gordon, but were both killed. Gordon, after bravely defending himself for some time, and receiving many severe wounds, made his escape. The whole neighborhood was soon alarmed, and we have since understood, that the whole gang of Negroes, together with the money, of which they robbed the waggon, amounting to \$2,000, have been retaken. The leaders in the conspiracy are safely lodged in the Jail of Greensburg, (Herald (Pa.) Register.

American Turf Register, and

Sports Magazine

A periodical with this title has been happily got up, the indefatigable and telling editor of the "American Farmer," J. S. SKINNER Esq. of Baltimore—a gentleman to whose enterprising and judicious efforts, the agriculture of our country is deeply indebted for one of the most valuable records of scientific and experimental knowledge in what relates to the culture of the earth, and its concomitant labors, that is to be found in this or any other country. The work referred to is a very apt associate for the "Farmer" and is in our opinion the suggestion of practical wisdom, and an offering not less acceptable to the gentleman of laudable curiosity, than valuable and gratifying to the Sportsman. Such a work has long been desired by the latter, and we do not doubt that its patronage will prove that the public taste and curiosity are sufficiently mature for its reception.

Norfolk Bee.

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Sept 8.

MURDER.—We learn that, man by the name of Ivy W. Kins, of Currituck Co. who has been in the habit of abusing his wife, murdered her last week. After he had committed the act, he made a coffin, and was about interring the body, when he was overtaken by a jury of inquest, and while they were examining it, W. Kins made his escape. He was pursued, but before he could suffer himself to be taken, he cut one of his legs nearly shot off. We presume he has been committed to jail, to undergo a trial.

CRAZY CONSTABLE.

The Pawtucket Chronicle states that a comical crazy fellow, who is in the habit of ranging the country, recently entered a Magistrate's office in that village in the absence of the right occupant, and began to examine the table, among which were a dozen or more writs against persons, whom he looked by sight, but who did not know him. He pocketed the instruments and in about an hour towards was seen coming in the streets followed by three or four sorry looking fellows, whom he had arrested, and carrying under each arm a journeyman tailor, who had been inclined to show fight rather than be taken at such short notice. He conveyed them to the place from whence he took the official papers, and finding justice still absent, made use of the lock and key, to carry them there, as he said, but they might take their trip the next string of the court.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Halifax on Friday the 11th inst. a negro fellow, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, black complexion, middle aged, and says he belongs to Mr. William Mitchell of the county, N. C. The owner of said negro is requested to forward, prove property charges, and take said negro away otherwise he will be sold with as the law directs.

J. H. SIMMONS

Sept. 15, 1823.

\$30 REWARD

RAN off in possession of the premises of H. Dickinson, 26th August, a negro man belonging to the subscriber, by the name of Ahim, about 24 years of age, large stout, of rather a down look, smiling countenance, 5 feet 6 inches high, or upwards. He behaved said negro, about said Dickinson's place, will give the above reward for safe delivery of said negro, or deposited in any jail so long again.

BLAKE T. SESSUMS

Sept. 2, 1823.

BY every per son name is No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. 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